Resame of the Principal Events at Home and Abroad Published in the Issue of May 4.

Three earthquake shocks were felt at Ne-vada, Cal., Saturday. Jacob Renschler was crushed to death by a derrick at Wheeling, W. Va. Charles Edwards was horribly mangled by an electric car at Cleveland. O. Chicago carpenters will go to work on Monday for new association bosses.

It is said that the treasurer of Aiken county, South Carolina is short about \$18,-

Fred Newburg, of Columbus, O., is charged with embezzleng \$5,000 of his employers'

Alfred Davenport, a well-known New York lawyer, died Saturday at the St Nich-olas Hotel, Cincinnati.

The McComas bill to prevent gerryman-dering of congressional districts has been favorably reported in the House. Warrants have been issued at Lathrop, Mo., against all the women who took part in the recent crusades in that town.

Governor Campbell, of Ohio, disclaims any knowledge of a "boom" for him for the vice-presidential nomination in 1892. Two women were found murdered in their beds at Baltimore, Md. Their skulls had been crushed with a blunt instrument.

Joseph Schwartz, a noted pawnbroker of Kansas City, Mo., has been indicted for grand larceny and receiving stolen goods. James B. Beck, United States Senator from Kentucky, dropped dead at Washington Saturday, from paralysis of the heart. C. E. Silcott, the defaulting cashier of the Sergeant-at-arms's office, at Washing-ton, is now residing with his family on the

At Bristol, Conn., Arthur Jackson (colored), while drunk, attacked his wife with a razor and fatally injured her. Jealousy

Miss Annie Camak died at Athens, Ga., from nervous prostration, which originated in the shock she sustained by witnessing the fatal leap of Mrs. Tracy at the time the Secretary's house at Washington was burned. Miss Camak lived opposite. She was sent South to recuperate.

Base-ball-National League: Philadel-Brooklyn 7, New York 3. Players' League: Pittsburg 6, Buffalo 2; Philadelphia 8. Boston 6; New York 13, Brooklyn 4. American Association: Toledo 7, Columbus 4; Brook-lyn 5, Syracuse 4; Rochester 12, Athletics 2; St. Louis 10, Louisville 6.

In the Senate, Saturday, bills were reported from the committee on commerce for the shipping league tonnage and for ocean mail service. The bill for the relief of Nat McKay was passed. Several bills of the calendar were also passed. The death of Mr. Beck was announced, and the Senate adjourned. In the House the motion to reconsider the international copyright law was ruled out of order until the judiciary committee has another day assigned it. The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was considered and passed. A joint resolution was passed appropriating one million dollars to improve the Mississippi river, from the head of the passes to the

From the Second Edition of the Sunday Journal. Republican National Committee.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Washington, May 3.—The executive committee of the national Republican committee will hold a meeting in this city on Wednesday of next week. The meeting is anticipated with much interest on the part of the leaders of the party, and it is expected that many prominent Repub-licans who are not members of the executive committee will be here. The committive committee will be here. The commit-tee is composed of Matthew Stanley Quay. of Pennsylvania, chairman; John C. New, of Indiana; M. H. De Young, of California; G. A. Hobart, of New Jersey; Samuel Fessenden, of Connecticut; J. S. Fassett, of New York; J. S. Clark-son, of Iowa; A. L. Conger of Chio; George R. Davis, of Illinois, and W. W. Dudley of Washington. There is a

W. W. Dudley, of Washington. There is a vacancy to be filled, caused by the death of Col. Cassius M. Goodloe of Kentucky. On the surface of affairs the Democrats are doing nothing in the way of campaign-ing, and the Republicans are active. The Republican organization has headquarters here, which seem to be alive with men who are attending to the work of the commit-tee. It looks as if their organization were doing effective work, while the Democrats were asleep. The reverse situation is true, and the meeting the coming week will dis-cuss the situation. The Republicans are not doing a fraction of the work the Demo-crats are. The heavy-weights of that party are carrying on a very crafty "still-hunt." They are making a very expensive campaign. They are doing house-to-house missionary work for the spread of the gospel of free trade. Chairman Brice, who was called the "rainbow-chaser," Col. William Scott, of Pennsylvania; Miles Ross, Hermann Oelrichs, John S. Barbour, ex-Senator Gorman and others, are behind the work. The party has a large force of "walkwork. The party has a large force of "walk-ing delegates" scattered over the country. These apostles of Democracy go to the farmers. They stop at the farmer's house; they kiss the farmer's baby, and are deeply interested in the condition of his crops. When they have worked the farmer into the proper frame of mind over the depressed condition of the farming interests, they use their eloquence to convince him that all this is due to the failure of the Democrats to carry the country at the last election, and, having planted this seed in his bosom, they are gone for another man. This sort of campaign is very expensive, but the Democrats have already devised for the necessary funds. To some of the States large amounts have been sent, to be followed with more as soon as needed. This is the situation which will be discussed by the Republican leaders at the meeting next week. They will have learned just about how formidable a campaign of

misrepresentation is being made, and will discuss the best methods for meeting it. Senator Quay Will Not Resign.

BEAVER, Pa., May 3.—In an interview to-night, Senator Quay, when pressed by the correspondent again, pronounced the ru-mors of his resignation as chairman of the Republican national executive committee as without foundation. "The report," said he, "is purely newspaper business. I know nothing of it, except when I heard the rumor immediately succeeding the call for the national executive committee, a week ago.
Immediately after the election of
1888 I thought of resigning, for
the reason that the duties of chairman are laborious and exacting, and interfere with my senatorial work. Objections were made, however, and the idea was aban-doned. I have no idea of resigning." said the Senator in a tone and with a manner which indicated that that matter was settled in his mind. As to the origin of the report the Senator professed entire ignorance and would say nothing except that he knew nothing about it.

In response to the inquiry as to his attitude in the gubernatorial contest he said: "I am not interfering in the matter. They may fight it out among themselves." The Senator will leave to-night or some time tomorrow for Washington.

Cleveland and Campbell.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Washington, May 3. — Ex-President Cleveland has gone back to New York, without having argued the case which he came to lay before the Supreme Court. Now there is a somewhat forced attempt to make it plain that his visit was on political rather than legal business, and that in this he was not so unsuccessful. Mr. Cleveland's warm friends claim that there was no politics in his trip, and they aver that his meeting with the Democrats in the parlors of the hotel where he was stopping was just an informal reception. The Critic to-night says point blank that Mr. Cleveland was here to start his boom for 1892. It further says that this boom was startep at a meeting of the Free-trade Reform Club held in the ancient city of Hagerstown, Md., last night. This was attended by Messrs. Springer, Wilson of West Virginia, and Breekinridge of Kentucky. The

to present an opportunity for these gentle-men to outline the desires and intention of

tumultuous enthusiasm. Another letter was read from Gov. Jas. E. Campbell, of Ohio, which was warmly received. Other letters were read, mostly from Maryland politicians. That the meeting accomplished the purpose it was gotten up for is evident from the satisfied and complacent looks to-day of the three gentlemen named. They have started the Cleveland and Campbell boom going, and, much to their own satisfaction, started it in a Southern State, and they did so by authority."

NEW YORK, May 3.—A fashionably-dressed lady and gentleman stepped from a hansom carriage, in front of police head-quarters, to-day, and were directed by an unknown man, who had evidently been waiting for them, to the private room of Inspector Byrnes, where they remained over two hours. It was speedily suspected that the woman was Lady Frances Cook, formerly Tennie C. Claffin, and that her companion was her husband. Later it was ascertained that she was Mrs. J. Biddulph Martin, formerly Victoria Woodhull, and that the man was the London banker, J. Biddulph Martin. The man who had waited for them was Dennis O'Halloran, Mrs. Martin's brother-in-law, who married Maggie Woodhull. This evening, at the house of Mr. O'Halloran, No. 192 West Seventieth stresth, Mrs. Martin explained to a reporter the object and the result of the visit. Her husband and brother-in-law and her sister, Lady Cook, formerly Tennie Claffin, were at home with her. Sir Francis Cook, Tennie's husband, started for Portugal on the 16th of last month to look after his vast estates at Mount Serrat, near Lisbon, the safety of which he was informed was threatened by the impending trouble between Portugal and England.

"About six months ago, Nov. 10, 1889, there appeared in a Brooklyn newspaper." The Penalty of Notoriety.

"About six months ago, Nov. 10, 1889. there appeared in a Brooklyn newspaper." said Mrs. Martin, "a sensational article over the signature of Inspector Byrnes, containing alleged facts and reminiscences about certain alleged adventuresses, the first-mentioned being the French woman, Southing Lyon and counting with her the Sophie Lyon, and coupling with her the names of Victoria Woodhull and Tennie

"This article," said Mrs. Martin. "was sent broadcast through England, mailed to almost every friend of my husband and used in such a way as to indicate the basest malice on the part of some one, who will yet be exposed. It was signed Thomas Byrnes. We did not know who Thomas Byrnes was from Thomas Jones or Thomas Brown, until we came over, and to-day we went to see the Inspector to get an explanation of the base and malignant libel perpetrated upon us. He declared that he did not write the article, did not sign it, did not authorize its publi-cation and did not know anything about it until it was shown him in print. He ad-mitted that it was written at his house, but claimed that a newspaper man had come to him for the facts some days previous and he invited a friend conversant with the facts to furnish them. That he claimed was his only connection with the matter. He regretted that he had permited a gross wrong to be done and offered to do all in his power to right it."

Here Mr. Martin interrupted to give his

Here Mr. Martin interrupted to give his version of what the Inspector saids and made it appear as though Inspector Byrnes had not altogether repudiated the story signed by him, but had declared that on the contrary he had some evidence as to the past career of Victoria and her sister. "But," added Mr. Martin, "he admitted that he had never seen this lady before, and that he had no evidence to show that she was the Victoria Woodhull that people used to talk about."

"Yes," interrupted Victoria, "and that is ust where much of our trouble has come. There were any number of people who traveled under the names of Victoria Woodhull and Tennie Claffin, and then we were made the scapegoats of all their misdeeds. Why they have accused us of every crime under the sun—murder is almost the least

"Why don't you prosecute your traducers in the courts?" asked the reporter. "Because the newspapers are very kind to us; when they see, as they now must, that we have been unjustly and cruelly persecuted, they may set us right before the world better than the courts could do." "Now, to show you how we the world better than the courts could do." "Now, to show you how we have been treated by people who have enjoyed our hospitality," said Mr. Martin, "let me tell you a little story. Some time ago there was a Mrs. Belva Lockwood from this country visiting in England. She wrote to my wife: 'Esteemed Mrs. Woodhull: I have been two months in England without seeing you. It would afford me so much pleasure to meet you.' We invited her to our villa at Richmond, extended all the hospitalities of our home to her, and she left apparently delighted with her visit and appreciative of her treatment by us. Some time later we received a paper from this country with an article signed by her most grossly and scandalously reflecting upon those whose guest she had been. Englishmen cannot comprehend such conduct. glishmen cannot comprehend such conduct. glishmen cannot comprehend such conduct.

Sometime ago I published in the London
Times an advertisement offering a
reward of £1,000 for the detection of the originator of certain malicious scandals affecting my wife and her sister. Their enemies have tried in every
way to discredit them before my best
friends, so that an advertisement by me cannot give publicity to the scandals scat-tered broadcast."

Roosevelt to His Critics

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Washington, May 3.—The House committee on reform in the civil service today heard the closing arguments on the testimony taken in their investigation of the charges made against the present commissioners. Representative Ewart opened the session with an arguent for the prosecution. He criticised Commissioner Roosevelt harshly for recommending Hamilton Shidy, the Milwaukee postoffice witness, the man whom he knew to be guilty of perjury, for an appointment in the Census Office. Commissioner Lyman defended his action in promoting Campbell. his brother-in-law. He promoted Campbell simply because he was in the line of promotion and had worked faithfully and efficiently for several years.

Mr. Roosevelt defended the commission for retaining Campbell. The Shidy matter, he said, affected merely the judgment of the commission. Shidy abandoned his wrong-doing, and did all he could to help the commission right it. Having failed to secure his retention in the postal service they endeavored to have him reinstated so that he might be no worse off for having confessed than Johnson and Fahsel, his associates on the Milwaukee board, who had not confessed. In concluding Mr. Roosevelt said: "It is really remarkable that the most rancorous and mendacious—albeit singularly unintelligent—malevolence, after resorting to every means to procure evidence Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

mendacious—albeit singularly unintelligent—malevolence, after resorting to
every means to procure evidence
against us, has been unable to point
to so much as a single error of judgment on our part. The simple truth is
that we are being assailed, not for having
administered the law badly but for having
administered it well. There are upright
and honorable men who do not believe in
the civil-service law and who on-

the civil-service law, and who oppose it on its merits, fairly and openly, but none of these are to be found in the ranks of our present accusers. Those who are now assailing us hate us for precisely the same reasons that the criminal classes hate an efficient policeman. The best tribute to and measure of the work we have accomplished is to be found in the impotent malice of these men, a malice which does not excite our anger because it is incapable of raising a deeper feeling than profound contempt.

Bismarck and the Emperor.

[Copyright, 1890, by the New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, May 3.-The Hamburger Nachrichten gives a new and startling phase to the secret history of Prince Bismarck's rethe secret history of Prince Bismarck's retirement by stating as a positive fact that the Emperor's mind was prejudiced by enemies, who influenced him to believe that the Prince took such large doses of morphine that he often lost the power of connected thought. The reports reached the Emperor in such credible form that he deemed it necessary to summon Dr. Schwenniger in order to question him regarding Bismarck's condition and habits. Bismarck resented the inquiries put to his doctor, although the answers received by "The Hagerstown meeting was gotten up | doctor, although the answers received by the Emperor convinced him that the remen to outline the desires and intention of the wing of the party to which they belong the great Southern free-trade wing. The real intent and object of the meeting was to set going the boom for Cleveland and Campbell in 1892. The three gentlemen named are all warmly in favor of the ticket which they fondly believe to be a winning one. Besides this a letter was read from Mr. Cleveland, in which he reiterated the views on the tariff questions which he advanced in his famous message. It was received with ports were groundless. At the same time

the Emperor. The dispatch sent by the Emperor to the ex-Chancellor was couched in the old terms of cordiality. Since the imperial aid-de-camp, Lehndorff, returned from his sojourn at Friedrichruhe, the clouds between the Emperor and Bismarck have been clearing away and all misunderstandings are being explained.

The Second St. Louis Bridge.

St. Louis, May 3.—The St. Louis merchants' bridge was formally opened to-day, with imposing ceremonies. The river was dotted with crafts of all kinds, while the banks were lined with thousands of people. Ten minutes after the arrival of the train bearing Governor Francis and staff reached the center of the bridge, a special, bearing Governor Fifer, of Illinois, accompanied by his staff and many prominent Illinoisans, came alongside from the the Illinois shore, and the two Governors met and clasped hands on the center span amid the plaudits of the onlookers, the screaming of whistles and the booming of cannon. Then Miss Josephine Cobb, daughter of Seth W. Cobb, president of the bridge company, hoisted the stars and stripes and baptized the new structure by breaking a bottle of wine on the rails. The special trains then crossed to the Missouri side, where addresses were made by Governors Francis and Fifer congratulating their respective States upon this new link which bound them more closely together, commercially and socially. Following the ceremonies at the bridge came a grand parade. Ten minutes after the arrival of the train

At 7:30 to-night five hundred guests sat down to a banquet at the Lindell Hotel. Governor Francis presided, with Governor Fifer on one side and Hon. John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior, on the other.

Union Against German Strikers. [Copyright, 1890, by the New York Associated Press.] BRRLIN, May 3.—The first prominent result of the May-day agitation has been a formidable movement among manufacturers, merchants, mine-owners, and others employing large numbers of hands, to promote the formation of a German union against strikes. The idea had its origin in the communications that passed between the merchants' and manufacturers' associathe merchants' and manufacturers' associations here and kindred organizations in Chemnitz, Hamburg, Bremen and Frankfort regarding the May-day demonstrations, at a time when the celebrations threatened to paralyze trade. These communications led to further united action. At a meeting of Chemnitz manufacturers yesterday, which was attended by representatives of several Berlin industries, it was decided to create an employers' proit was decided to create an employers' protective union. If this plan is carried outfa league will be formed covering Germany with a net-work of employers' associations. The declared aim of the scheme is united co-operation against wanton strikes, but there will be an easy and inevitable transition to co-operation against workers' claims in general. The speakers at Chemnitz, reflecting the opinion of the majority of the employers, hailed the May-day fiasco as a victory of the masters over the men. Most of the newspapers similarly draw the conclusion that the employers, if working in unison, can defeat the utmost efforts of the malcontents among the work. of the malcontents among the work-men. The failure of the demonstration is held to be a set-off to the Socialist suc-

McCalla's Ideas of Discipline.

NEW YORK, May 3 .- In the McCalla courtmartial this morning, after the reading of yesterday's record, Commander McCalla took the stand and told the story of the Meyer incident. The witness related how fire was discovered in the coal-bunkers, and the crew set to work to remove the coal. Meyer refused to go into the bunk-ers, and his use of disrespectful language to the officers on deck was reported and investigated on the following morning in the presence of some of the officers and men. Commander McCalla then admitted that he had addressed Meyer as follows: "Now, damn you, if you smile at me again I will kill you and make an example of you." This language

make an example of you." This language witness said he had used because Meyer was disrespectful, and he believed its use absolutely necessary in order to make an impression upon the crew. At the afternoon session McCalla explained his punishment of Walker, and expressed the belief that it was beneficial and that the situation required extraordinary measures. tion required extraordinary measures. He explained that the placing of Walker in a strait-jacket was done solely to prevent him from doing an injury to himself. On his cross-examination nothing of importance was elicited. The court then adjourned until next Tuesday.

Says Hooper Killed Clayton.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 3.—The proceedings of the Clayton-Breckinridge investigating committee to-day was very sen-sational and attracted a large crowd of spectators to the court-room. During the morning the two clerks of election in Howard township, Conway county, told what they knew about the taking of the ballot-box and the murder of Clayton. In the afternoon James Sater, the man supposed to have discovered the murder of Clayton, arrived from Jefferson-ville, Ind. He was put on the stand and told about the same story implicating told about the same story, implicating Thomas Hooper as the murderer, that was contained in the report telegraphed a few days ago from Los Angeles. To-night James Hooper, a young man

twenty-three years of age, was examined at considerable length, and corroborated much of the evidence given Sater. During Mrs. Hooper's examina-tion she denied ever having heard or met Sater. This afternoon her son, while in the presence of Governor Eagle and others, saw Sater, and going up to him, extended his hand and called him by name. They conversed some time about mutual acquaintances in Los Angeles, where the Hoopers and Sater had lived in the same

Deadly Tornado in Texas. WILLIS POINT, Tex. May 3.—A tornado struck here at 12:30 to-day and every house in town is more or less damaged. Two persons were killed outright and several in-jured. The killed are: Mr. Bowen, caught under a falling wall and crushed to death; a negro girl fourteen years old, daughter of Tom Mitchell. The injured are "Jack" Ballard, injured internally, dangerous; son of M. E. McManus, arm broken in two places; Mrs. Mitchells, colored, mother of girl killed. Mrs. Freman's residence was blown over, the family getting out just in time to escape the fall. The Methodist church and public-school building were demolished, while other churches were blown off their foundations. A number of stores and residences were blown down, and nearly all business houses unroofed and all goods badly damaged. The ternado also visited Mesquite, Thornton, Terrell, and other points in its track, doing great damage.

Standing of the Ball Clubs. LEAGUE.

Won. Lost. Cent.

Chicago 6	4	.600
Cincinnati 6	4	.600
Brooklyn 5	4	.556
Philadelphia 5	4	.556
Boston 6	5	.545
Pittsburg 5		.500
New York 4	~	.364
Cleveland	2	1000
Cieveland 3	-	.300
BROTHERHOOD.		
		Per
Won.	Lost.	Cent
Boston 8	3	.727
Chicago 6	3	.666
Buffalo 5	3	.555
Drooklen		975.050
Brooklyn 5	9	.500
Pittsburg 5	5	.500
Philadelphia 4	5	.444
New York 3	R	330

Cleveland 3 Deserted His Wife For Her Sister. NEW YORK, May 3.—Henry C. Mettelle, an assayer of this city, was arraigned to-day, charged by his wife with desertion. She told Justice Mc-Mahon that she had followed her husband from Denver, where he had left

Brute Brought to Justice.

BERLIN, May 3.—The court at Weimar has sentenced a rich man named Doebe-

ton Star, gave Phila W. Davis, Representative of Elberton county in the Georgie
Legislature. It was reported that Davis had offered an insult to an
elderly lady, a relative of editor
Harper. A citizens' indignation meeting
was held, and Davis was asked to leave
town, which he did, going to Lexington,
Thorpe county. Recently Davis challenged
Harper to a duel. Mr. Harper replied:
"Your conduct in the past debars me from
recognizing you in the capacity you request." There has been no further communication between the parties.

Texas Farmers' Alliance in a Tangle. Austin, Tex., May 3.—The Farmers' Alliance, of Texas. is in trouble, and some sensational developments are rumored. In 1887 the leaders organized, at Dallas, an exchange, with a capital of \$500,000, the stock being taken by subordinate lodges. The exchange lasted about two years, during which time it is alleged nearly a quarter million of dollars were squandered and there is nothing to show for it but about \$40,000 worth of property. Farmers who contributed the money are anxious to have an investigation and will institute suit to recover certain property in Dallas now occupied as an alliance and commercial agency. cial agency.

Embarrassed Clothing Manufactory. CLEVELAND, O., May 3.—The clothing manufactory of Lehman & Richman, at Nos. 86 and 88 Water street, was closed to-day by the National Bank of Commerce and the First National Bank, to which chattel mortgages had been given of \$19,000 and \$14,000 respectively. The liabilities are about \$100,000, and the assets may be equal to the occasion. The creditors in the main are in New York, and will meet Wednesday in that city to discuss the situation. The firm hope to resume business. They attribute their embarrassment to a recent fire, their insurance not being adequate to cover their loss. quate to cover their loss.

Mineral Discoveries in Montana. GREAT FALLS, Mont., May 3.—Reports from Barker confirm the news of great finds of carbonates and galena in the May and Edna mines, and also in the mines which have been christened America and Columbas. At the May and Edna the carbonate is exposed in a vein twenty feet thick and not yet fully uncovered, the ore assaying hundreds of dollars to the ton, the richest mineral so far discovered in that highest mineral so far discovered in the whole surface of the country seems to be a net-work face of the country seems to be a net-work of carbonates and galena, liberally interaced with red lead.

English Yachtsmen Adopt the Center-Board. London, May 3. — Mr. McMister, of Dumbarton, is building for Mr. Robert Wylie, of the Clyde Yacht Club, a twenty-three-foot yacht, which will be called Volunteer, and which will be fitted with a center-board. She is not specially designed to race in America, but she may go there and compete in races at New York. The Volunteer is one of three the twenty-three-foot yachts that are being built by members of the club on identically the same lines, with the exception that the Volunteer will have a center-board.

Murderous Assault with a Razor. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., May 3.—To-night James Lutz was going home on South Walnut street, when an unknown man attacked him with a razor and brass knuckles, mak-ing one lick which cut a bad gash from the center of his forehead down the left cheek to his neck and into the shoulder, where a deep, two-inch gash was cut. In all over eight inches of flesh was laid open, in which a doctor took over thirty stitches. Lutz pluckily pursued his assailant, who made his escape.

Good News for Michigan Veterans. Lansing, Mich., May 3.—Attorney-general Huston submits to the State Board of Auditors his opinion that under the recent ruling of the Supreme Court all persons who were not residents of the State and enlisted after Feb. 5, 1864, and are on the 200,000 roll, are entitled to \$100 bounty, and all persons residents of the State enlisting after this date, not credited to any township or county, may receive \$100. Under this ruling about fifteen hundred veterans are entitled to bounties.

Struck by a Train. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., May 3 .- Joseph Holbert, a farmer east of this city, spent Saturday here drinking whisky. To-night he started to walk home on the L., E. & W. track, when an approaching freight train from the rear caught and threw him into a fence corner. The accident happened a mile east of the city. Holbert received injuries that, it is thought, he cannot survive.

The Pope Names His Successor. ROME, May 3.—The Pope is bringing all his influence to bear upon the College of Cardinals in favor of the Archbishop of Napole as his successor in the Papacy. The Archbishop is a liberal in his political opinions, and is an intimate friend of King Humbert's and a stanch supporter of the policy of reconciliation of the Vatican with the Quirinal.

Farmers and Workingmen to Combine. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 3.—Delegates from the Farmers' Alliance met delegates from the Knights of Labor, the Carpenters and Joiners, the Cigar-makers and the Typographical in joint convention here to-day. The aim of the convention was to perfect a combination. Committees were appointed, and a permanent organization was agreed npon.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

If you have a COLD or COUCH. acute or leading to CONSUMPTION. OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

OF LIME AND SODA IS SURE CURE FOR IT. This preparation contains the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites and fine Norwegian Cod Liver Oil. Used by physicians all the world over. It is as palatable as mills. Three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil. A perfect Emulsion, better than all others made. For all forms of Wasting Diseases, Branchitis,

CONSUMPTION. Scrofula, and as a Flesh Producer there is nothing like SCOTT'S EMULSION. It is sold by all Druggists. Let no one by profuse explanation or impudent entreaty induce you to accept a substitute.

Absolute safety against Fire and Burglar. Finest and and only vault of the kind in the State. Policeman day and night on guard. Designed for the safe-keeping of Money, Bonds, Wills, Deeds, Abstracts, Silver-plate, Jewels, and Valuable Trunks and Packages, etc.

S. A. Fletcher & Co. Safe Deposit JOHN S. TARKINGTON, Manager.

LEO LANDO, SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN. Speciacles and Eye-Glasses fitted to all eights.
Perfect fit guaranteed, or money refunded. Prescriptions a specialty. At 62 East Market street, opposite
Postofice. PURE SOLUBLE CHEAP.

Rich. Digestible. Stimulating. Nourishing. Having a peculiarly delicious flavor-a food and drink combined-at a half cent a cup and fit for a prince.

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DR. J. A. SUTCLIFFE Office, 95 East Market street. Hours, 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m. Sundays excepted. Telephone 941.

DR. HADLEY Has removed his office to No. 104 North Meridian street. Office hours—8 to 9 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 7:80 to 8:30 p. m. Office Telephone—802.

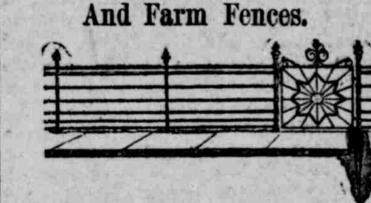
OFFICE-369 South Meridian street.

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